

## CÁC CẤU TRÚC ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU VÀ DANH ĐỘNG TỪ PHẦN 1

### I. Tóm tắt bài giảng

#### A. ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU BỞI ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU (TO – INF): V + to inf / not to inf

agree	detest=hate	mean	start
aim	dislike	manage	stop
appear	expect	neglect	strive
arrange	endeavour: nỗ lực	need	swear
ask	fail	offer	struggle
attempt	forget	ought	threaten
be able	get	plan	try
be likely	guarantee	prefer	used to
beg	happen	pretend	wait
begin	have	prepare	want
care	hesitate	proceed	wish
choose	hope	promise	afford: đủ khả năng tài chính
claim: xác nhận	hurry	propose	can/can't afford
consent: đồng tình	intend	refuse	can't wait
allow: cho phép	incline	remain	turn out: hóa ra là
continue	leap	request = demand	would like = want = would love =
dare	learn	remember	would prefer
decide	leave	seek	Have a chance
deserve	like	seem	
demand: yêu cầu	long	say	
determine	love	shoot	

#### Ví dụ:

*afford*

*agree*

*appear*

*arrange*

*beg*

*care*

*claim*

*consent*

*decide*

*demand*

*deserve*

*expect*

*fail*

*hesitate*

We cannot *afford to buy* a car

The professors *agreed to help* me.

The results *appear to support* your theory.

They had *arranged to meet* at noon.

I *beg to differ* with you.

Would you *care to respond*?

She *claims to have* new data.

Will you *consent to run* for office?

When did he *decide to withdraw*?

I *demand to see* the results of the survey.

She *deserves to have* a fair hearing.

The committee *expects to decide* by tomorrow.

The trial *failed to confirm* his hypothesis.

I *hesitate to try* the experiment again.

<i>hope</i>	What do you <b>hope to accomplish</b> ?
<i>learn</i>	We have <b>learned to proceed</b> with caution.
<i>manage</i>	How did she <b>manage to find</b> the solution?
<i>neglect</i>	The author <b>neglected to provide</b> an index.
<i>need</i>	Do we <b>need to find</b> new subjects?
<i>offer</i>	We could <b>offer to change</b> the time of the meeting.
<i>plan</i>	They had <b>planned to attend</b> the conference.
<i>prepare</i>	He was not <b>prepared to give</b> a lecture.
<i>pretend</i>	I do not <b>pretend to know</b> the answer.
<i>promise</i>	They <b>promise to demonstrate</b> the new equipment.
<i>refuse</i>	She <b>refused to cooperate</b> any longer.
<i>seem</i>	Something <b>seems to be</b> wrong with your design.
<i>struggle</i>	We <b>struggled to understand</b> her point of view.
<i>swear</i>	He <b>swears to tell</b> the truth.
<i>threaten</i>	The team <b>threatened to stop</b> their research.
<i>volunteer</i>	Will you <b>volunteer to lead</b> the group?
<i>wait</i>	We could not <b>wait to hear</b> the outcome.
<i>want</i>	She did not <b>want to go</b> first.
<i>wish</i>	Do you <b>wish to participate</b> ?

Verbs Followed by an Object and an Infinitive (Động từ + tân ngữ + to inf)				
Everyone expected her to win.				
advise	choose	have	love	remind
allow	command	hire: thuê	motivate	require
ask	dare	instruct: hướng dẫn	order	send
beg	direct	invite: mời	pay	teach
bring	encourage	lead	permit	tell
build	expect	leave	persuade	urge
buy	forbid	let	prepare	want
challenge	force	like	promise	warn

**Ví dụ:** He advised me to learn English as soon as possible.

She encouraged me to pursue my dream. (Cô ấy động viên tôi theo đuổi giấc mơ của mình.)

He tells me to stay at home.

**Lưu ý:**

- forbid / force sb to do sth = make sb do sth
- get sb to do sth = have sb do sth
- persuade sb to do sth = convince sb of doing sth: thuyết phục ai làm gì
- remind sb to do sth: nhắc nhở ai làm gì sắp tới
- remind sb of: gợi nhắc ai về cái gì đó trong quá khứ
- require sb to do --> be required to do

### B. ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU BỞI DANH ĐỘNG TỪ GERUND

Acknowledge =	delay=put off =	finish	Permit	resist
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admit: thừa nhận	= postpone	forbid	need	resume
advise	deny	get through	practice	risk
anticipate: mong đợi, dự đoán	detest	have	prevent	spend (time)
appreciate: đánh giá cao	dislike	imagine	quit	suggest
avoid	enjoy	mind	recall: hồi tưởng, nhớ lại	tolerate
can't help	escape	miss	report	waste (time)
complete	excuse		resent	
consider				

**Lưu ý:** need to be PII = need + V- ing: cần được làm gì (dạng bị động); prevent sb from doing sth

**Acknowledge = admit:**

<b>thừa nhận</b>	She <i>acknowledged</i> <b>receiving</b> assistance.
<b>accuse of</b>	He <i>was accused of</i> <b>smuggling</b> contraband goods.
<b>admit</b>	They <i>admitted</i> <b>falsifying</b> the data.
<b>advise</b>	The author <i>advises</i> <b>undertaking</b> further study.
<b>anticipate</b>	He <i>anticipates</i> <b>having</b> trouble with his supervisor.
<b>appreciate</b>	I <i>appreciated</i> <b>having</b> a chance to read your draft.
<b>avoid</b>	He <i>avoided</i> <b>answering</b> my question.
<b>complete</b>	I finally <i>completed</i> <b>writing</b> my thesis.
<b>consider</b>	They will <i>consider</i> <b>granting</b> you money.
<b>defer</b>	She <i>deferred</i> <b>writing</b> her report.
<b>delay</b>	We <i>delayed</i> <b>reporting</b> the results until we were sure.
<b>deny</b>	They <i>denied</i> <b>copying</b> the information.
<b>discuss</b>	They <i>discussed</i> <b>running</b> the experiments again.
<b>entail</b>	This review procedure <i>entails</i> <b>repeating</b> the test.
<b>look after</b>	He will <i>look after</i> <b>mailing</b> the tickets.
<b>insist on</b>	He <i>insisted on</i> <b>proofreading</b> the article again.
<b>involve</b>	This procedure <i>involves</i> <b>testing</b> each sample twice.
<b>justify</b>	My results <i>justify</i> <b>taking</b> drastic action.
<b>mention</b>	The author <i>mentions</i> <b>seeing</b> this event.
<b>plan on</b>	They had <i>planned on</i> <b>attending</b> the conference.
<b>postpone</b>	The committee <i>has postponed</i> <b>writing</b> the report.
<b>recall</b>	I cannot <i>recall</i> <b>getting</b> those results before.
<b>resent</b>	He <i>resented</i> <b>spending</b> so much time on the project.
<b>recommend</b>	She <i>recommends</i> <b>reading</b> Marx.
<b>resist</b>	The writer <i>resists</i> <b>giving</b> any easy answers.
<b>risk</b>	She <i>risks</i> <b>losing</b> her viewing time.
<b>sanction</b>	They will not <i>sanction</i> <b>copying</b> without permission.
<b>suggest</b>	I <i>suggest</i> <b>repeating</b> the experiment.
<b>take care of</b>	He will <i>take care of</i> <b>sending</b> it to you.
<b>tolerate</b>	She can't <i>tolerate</i> <b>waiting</b> for results.

## Verbs Followed by a Preposition and a Gerund

### Following a preposition (gerund only)

Can you touch your toes without bending your knees?

He was fined for driving over the speed limit.

She got the money by selling the car.

A corkscrew is a tool for taking corks out of bottles.

Note: Take care not to confuse the preposition "to" with an infinitive form, or with an auxiliary form such as have to, used to, going to

He went back to writing his paper. [PREPOSITION + GERUND]

I used to live in Mexico. [AUXILIARY + VERB]

I want to go home. [VERB + INFINITIVE]

EX: We concentrated on doing well.

agree on	discourage from	devoted to
apologize for	engage in	dedicated to
approve of	give up	commit to
argue about	enquire about	participate in
believe in	dream about	persist in
blame for	feel like	plan on
care about	forget about	suffer from
complain about	insist on	prevent (someone) from
consist of	object to	refrain from
concentrate on	interfere with	succeed in
confess to	keep on	talk about
decide on	look forward to	take part in
depend on	be used to	think about
disapprove of	be accustomed to	worry about
		result from

## II. Bài về nhà

### Exercise 1. Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to. Sometimes either form is possible.

1. They denied ..... the money. (steal)
- 2 I don't enjoy ..... very much. (drive)
- 3 I don't want ..... out tonight. I'm too tired. (go)
- 4 I can't afford ..... out tonight. I don't have enough money. (go)
- 5 Has it stopped ..... yet? (rain)
- 6 Our team was unlucky to lose the game. We deserved ..... (win)
- 7 Why do you keep ..... me questions? Can't you leave me alone? (ask)
- 8 Please stop ..... me questions! (ask)
- 9 I refuse ..... any more questions. (answer)
- 10 One of the boys admitted ..... the window. (break)
- 11 The boy's father promised ..... for the window to be repaired. (pay)
- 12 If the company continues ..... money, the factory may be closed. (lose)
- 13 "Does Sarah know about the meeting?" "No, I forgot ..... her." (tell)

- 14 The baby began ..... in the middle of the night. (cry)  
 15 Julia has been ill, but now she's beginning ..... better. (get)  
 16 I've enjoyed ..... you. I hope ..... you again soon. (meet, see)

**Exercise 2. Here is some information about Tom when he was a child.**

- 1 He was in hospital when he was four.                      4 Once he fell into the river.  
 2 He went to Paris when he was eight.                      5 He said he wanted to be a doctor.  
 3 He cried on his first day at school.                      6 Once he was bitten by a dog.  
 He can still remember 1, 2 and 4. But he can't remember 3, 5 and 6. Write sentences beginning **He can remember ...** or **He can't remember ...**

- 1 He can remember being in hospital when he was four.  
 2 .....  
 3 .....  
 4 .....  
 5 .....  
 6 .....

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence. Use –ing**

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me.  
 You .....  
 2. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.  
 It's better to avoid .....  
 3. Shall we paint the kitchen next weekend instead of this weekend?  
 Shall we postpone ..... until .....?  
 4. Could you turn the radio down, please?  
 Would you mind .....?  
 5. Please don't interrupt me all the time.  
 Would you mind .....?

**Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):**

**answer      apply   be   forget   listen   live   lose   make   read   try   use   write**

- 1 He tried to avoid ..... my question.  
 2 Could you please stop ..... so much noise?  
 3 I enjoy ..... to music.  
 4 I considered ..... for the job, but in the end I decided against it.  
 5 Have you finished ..... the newspaper yet?  
 6 We need to change our routine. We can't go on ..... like this.  
 7 I don't mind you ..... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.  
 8 My memory is getting worse. I keep ..... things.  
 9 I've put off ..... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.  
 10 What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ..... so stupid?  
 11 I've given up ..... to lose weight — it's impossible.  
 12 If you invest your money on the stock market, you risk ..... it.

**Key****Exercise 1.**

- |                      |              |                        |            |                       |             |           |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. stealing          | 2. driving   | 3. to go               | 4. to go   | 5. raining            | 6. to win   | 7. asking |
| 8. asking            | 9. to answer | 10. breaking           | 11. to pay | 12. losing or to lose | 13. to tell |           |
| 14. crying or to cry | 15. to get   | 16. meeting ... to see |            |                       |             |           |

**Exercise 2.**

2. He can remember going to Paris when he was eight.
3. He can't remember crying on his first day at school.
4. He can remember falling into the river.
5. He can't remember saying he wanted to be a doctor. or He can't remember wanting to be a doctor.
- 6 He can't remember being bitten by a dog.

**Exercise 3.**

1. can't stop me doing what I want
2. travelling during the rush hour
3. painting the kitchen until next weekend
4. turning the radio down
5. not interrupting me all the time

**Exercise 4.**

- |               |            |              |             |            |           |          |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. answering  | 2. making  | 3. listening | 4. applying | 5. reading | 6. living | 7. using |
| 8. forgetting | 9. writing | 10. being    | 11. trying  | 12. losing |           |          |